WHAT IS THOUGHT OF HIS NEGOTIATIONS.

THE DISPATCHES ON THE AFGHAN DISPUTE TO BE

ISSUED IN THE RECESS LONDON, May 17 .- The final instalment of the Granville de Giers dispatches on the Afghan dis-pute will be issued in the Whitsuntide recess of Parliament. The Conservatives will postpone Parliamentary ment. The countries are presented.

The publication of the first dispatches engrossed the attention of the political clubs. The dominant feeling among the Liberals is that Earl Granville's conduct with respect to the negotiations was weak, and that he failed to perceive M. de Giers's intentions until the news of the seizure of Penjdeh by Russians was received. The Liberal paper, The Observer, says that the dispatches chiefly show the cynical humor with which Russia pursued her aggressions. On Parlia-ment resuming the Right Hon. Robert Bourke, in the House of Commons, and the Marquis of Salisbury, in the House of Lords, will propose a vote of censure against the Government. The intention is to make the debate the last party demonstration before the close of Parlia-

The Daily News asserts that the differences between England and Russia concerning the Afghan frontier are of only secondary importance and do not imperil a set-

St. Petersburg, May 17.-The Russkij Invalid pub lishes the correspondence between General Komarofi and Saib Salar, in Persian, and that between Colonel Zakrejevski and Captain Yates, in French, from March 26 to April 6; also a memorandum from Tairoff, the Russian age: t at Kochan, dated April 8. The dispatches, which are all courteous in tone, treat mostly of events already known. Tairoff states that after already known. Tairoff states that after the arrival of the Russians at Dashkepri Captain Yates requested the Sarik Turcomans to accept military service, prom sing them payment. He also says that before the Russians arrived the Afghans had occupied Aktapa, and that aithough they daily sent a company of troops across to protect the bridge, the Afghans beld no fortitled positions on the left bank of the Kushk River. The Afghan force numbered 3,060 men.

ered 3,060 men. Grand Duke Vladismir is going to Archangel. The cruiser Vestrik has been ordered to the Pacific ODESSA, May 17.—The work of increasing the trength of the forts and harbors on the Black Sca las been resumed. A number of artillerists from St. Petersburg have arrived at this port to take part in the

BERLIN, May 17.—The Allgemeine Zeilung has a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the British Consul at Batoum, in a recent journey to Kars, was arrested by Russian police while he was sketching at a port on the Caspian Sea.

INOCULATION WITH CHOLERA MICROBES. LONDON, May 17 .- The Government will send a medical mission to Spain to test the results of the system of inoculation with cholera mibrobes.

Thousands of persons in Spain have been inoculated with cholera microbes by Dr. Jaime Ferran,a young Catalan physician, about thirty-three years oid, who was educated at Tortosa and He has practised at Tortos: for some years. He is well-known in medical circles throughout the world for his works on micro-telephony in 1878, and his curious investigations of microtrology and parasites, for which was rewarded by the Royal Academy of Medicine at Madrid. Last year he visited Toulon and Marseilles and spent several months with the French, German and Italian surgeons studying the cholera epidemic, especially with reference to Dr. Koch's theories. "These studies," says a correspondent of The London Standard, "impelled Dr. Ferran to pursue his investigations on his return to his own country, and he thus came to the conclusion that Dr. Koch had only observed one of the many stages of this microbe's successive developments. Senor Ferran has discovered that, by submitting the comma bacillus to certain chemical elements very similar to the bile of animals and to the gastric juice of the human stomach, this microbe passes through successive and various stages of development, in one of which he has detected the eggs, which are, in his opinion, the real

merators and propagators of cholera.
"Dr. Ferran has made many experiments on men and "Dr. Ferran has made many experiments on men and animals, which lead him to state that inoculation by this bacillus can produce the death of animals with every symptom characteristic of cholera, and that the inoculation of human beings creates symptoms identical in their nature, but with less intensity and no fatal results. The inoculation is generally practised upon the lower part of both arms. In two or three hours it produces local tritation, difficulty in moving the limb, and dail pain. After about four or five hours the pulse rises to 114 and even 120, and the heat of the body to 37 and 40 Centigrade. The person thus inoculated feels languid, shivers, loses appetite, and suffers from hausea, diarrhoea, cramp, and sleeplessness. After twenty-four hours these symptoms abate, and they generally disappear in forty-eight hours. All successive inoculations, even to the extent of eight cubic centimetres of virus, prove utterly harmless, both ablate, and they generally disappear in for Seal and All successive inconlations, even to the extent of eight cubic centimetres of virus, prove utterly harmless, both in abults and children. In animals, after inoculation, it has been observed that successive and larger doses of virus, introduced by inoculation, also prove hermicsz, whereas these same doses produce death with choierate symptoms in any animals not previously inoculated. Dr. Ferran has also observed that the local symptoms resulting from inoculation seldom vary, whereas the general symptoms vary according to each case. Not a single case has occurred in which successive inoculations in men or animals have caused death. He has tried his experiments on himself and other medical men, and on hundreds of believers in this preservative. He thinks himself, therefore, justified in expecting from these inoculations the same results as have been obtained from inoculation in sinalpox and carbuncle. The Madrid Academy of Medicine sent down a commission of medical men, and their report is highly favorable to Dr. Ferran's experiments. Foreign scientific and medical societies and surgeons have taken great interest in these experiments and have congratulated Dr. Ferran."

EXCITEMENT OVER THE CAPTURE OF RIEL. WINNEPEG, May 17 .- A Batoache dispatch dated last night says: The camp is still excited over Riel's capture and he is closely guarded. He has little to say, feels his position keenly and looks completely broken down. Major Boulton and 200 mounted men have been scouring the country in search of Dumont, but so far without success. He was last seen on Friday morning ten miles south of Batouche. Everything is quiet around Batouche and white flags are flying from all houses. One hundred and fifty rifles and muskets have

houses. One hundred and fifty rifles and muskets have been turned in by the rebels. Most of the prisoners have been allowed to return to their homes, but the ring leaders will be taken to Prince Albert on Monday. Corporal Code, of the 90th Rifles, who was wounded at Fish Creek, died at Saskatoon yesterday.

A Saskatchewan Landing dispatch of Saturday's date says: Colonel Otter has sent word from Battleford that he thinks it advisable to hold all teams with supplies for him until further orders. This is no doubt caused by the recent capture of teams, etc., on the trail. There are nearly 200 teams now ready to leave at a few hours' notice. It is expected that one hundred will start on Monday with a strong escort. Scouts are now being engaged to go on in advance of supply trains. The teamsters who came here from Pargo went on strike today and were immediately discharged, and others put in their places. The teamsters who came here from Pargo went on strike today and were immediately discharged, and others put in their places. The teamsters who came here from Pargo went on strike today and were immediately discharged, and others put in their places. The teamsters who came here from Pargo went on strike today and were immediately discharged, and others put in their places. The teamsters who came here from Pargo went on strike today and were immediately discharged, and others put in their places. The teamsters who came per found-maker's Indians are expected here in a day or two. The

ORANGEMEN AND CATHOLICS FIGHTING. Glasgow, May 17 .- A serious party fight

occurred this afternoon at Coatbridge, a suburb of this city. A procession of Orangemen from Giasgow marched into the town with orange flags and regalia and with a band playing Orange airs. The Coatbridge Catholics band playing orange are. The Coastange Carton-resented the demonstration and attacked the procession with stones and clubs. The Orangemen broke ranks and a fierce street fight ensued. The local constables finally restored order after several men on both sides had been injured and after sixteen of the rioters had been ar-

A GREAT SNOW STORM IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. VIENNA, May 17 .- A terrific snow storm is prevailing throughout Austria-Hungary. Numbers of persons have been frozen to death and the crops gene-rally have been destroyed.

WALLACE DECLINING THE SULTAN'S OF FER. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 17 .- General Lew Wallace, ex-United States Minister to Turkey, to-day had an interview of several hours' length with the Sultan, in which General Wallace was asked his opinion in regard to leading topics of the day. The Sultan offered regard to leading to post of the day. The Smith offers the him a high position in the Turkish service, but he declined. General Wallace intended to leave Constantinople for home to-day, but postponed his departure until Tuesday in order to accept an invitation to dine to-morrow with the Sultan and the Imperial Princes.

OPPOSITION TO THE CRIMES ACT.

LONDON, May 17 .- The Irish Nationalists continue to denounce bitterly the Government for its proposal to renew the Crimes act, and have resolved to introduce a bill next year to reform the Administration The bill will establish a central control of the Board of Public Works at Dublin, and will supersede the present Grand Jury system by elective county boards. Messrs. Parceil and Healy will have charge of the new bill in the next House.

WITHDRAWING FROM THE SOUDAN. SUAKIM, May 17.-General Wolseley has is seed a farewell address in which he announced the with-drawal of the British troops from the Soudan, and highly

praises the conduct of all the departments of the service during the campaign.

A say who has arrived at Dongola reports that Taashi, a prominent leader of the Mahdi's rebellion, has died from smaller. General Wolseley telegraphs that Senaar and Mudiryeh have been cleared of rebels, and that all reports show that the Mahdl is in the greatest straits.

SHIPWRECK AND SUFFERING. CREW SAVED IN THE NICK OF TIME-GONE DOWN WITH THE SHIP.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

HALIFAX, May 17 .- Within three days three crews of Norwegian vessels foundered in mid-ocean or wrecked on the coast have arrived at Halifax. Captain Salvanence and thirteen others who arrived to-day tell a terrible tale of suffering from hunger and exposure. The bark Magdalen, formerly the Mary Durkee, of Yar-mouth, experienced heavy weather during most of the voyage. On the morning of May 6, in latitude 47° west, she crashed into heavy fields of ice and knocked a big hole in her bows. The bark immediately began to sink. Both boats were launched and the crew of fourteen men and one passenger got into them. Andreas Olsen, of Dacammen, who had been injured two days before, refused to leave the sluking vessel. He was dragged, from his bunk and forcible efforts made to get him into the boat, but he declared his preference to sink with the ship in a few minutes to undergoing indescribable sufferings on the ice fields or open boat in mid-ocean. He was left to his fate. The bark foundered soon afterward Survivors in the two boats had no food, drink or clothing except what they stood in. A heavy sea breaking on them, they determined to go on the ice field. Here they remained for two days and nights, suffering terribly from cold, hunser, thirst and exhaustion. On the morning of the third day, they saw a sail in the distance, but all their efforts failed to attract attention, and it passed out of sight. They then determined to abandon the maller boat and stick together in the large one. Toward noon they saw another sail and began to rew toward it; but, suffering terribly from hunser and weak from exhaustion, they could make little progress. They had almost lost hope, but life was precious and they made one grand and great effort for it. After rowing some miles, they were observed from the vessel, which immediately hove to and before dark they were all safely on board the Norwegian bark Crunatuilda from Cardiff for Halifax, where Captain Gunderson treated them with the greatest kindnesss. They arrived here to-day. Within an hour after they were days. left to his fate. The bark foundered soon afterward

THREE HUNDRED INDIANS KILLED. AN ATTACK BY MEXICAN TROOPS-THE LOSS OF THE

LATTER REPORTED TO BE EIGHTY. Tucson, Ariz., May 17 .- Private advices from Hermosillo, Mexico, state that Mexican troops attacked the Yaquis on Wednesday near Misa. Three hundred of the Yaquis are reported to have keen killed. The Mexican loss is eighty killed and wounded. Four Americans were with the Mexicans. Two were killed and one, named McKenzie, was wounded. The report of the battle is not yet officially and the contraction of the battle is not yet officially and the contraction of the battle is not yet officially and the contraction of the battle is not yet officially and the contraction of the contraction of the battle is not yet officially and the contraction of the battle is not yet officially and the contraction of the battle is not yet officially and the contraction of the battle is not yet officially and the contraction of the battle is not yet officially and the contraction of the battle is not yet officially and the contraction of the battle is not yet officially and the contraction of the battle is not yet officially and the contraction of the battle is not yet officially and the contraction of the battle is not yet officially and the contraction of the battle is not yet officially and the contraction of the battle is not yet officially and the contraction of the battle is not yet officially and the contraction of the battle is not yet officially and the contraction of the battle is not yet officially and the contraction of the battle is not yet officially and the contraction of the c cially confirmed. The Government prohibits reports from being telegraphed.

A TRAIN CRASHING THROUGH A BRIDGE. YALE, B. C., May 17 .- The regular mail and passenger train on its way down this morning at 4 o'clock, went through a treatle sixty feet in

INCIDENTS IN THE DOMINION. HALIFAX, May 17 (Special) .- Work on construction Chignecto Marine Railway has begun, a cable dispatch having been received from England ann-juncing the organization of a syndicate. The work will cost over \$5,000,000 and will be on the same principle as Captain Eads's plan. The railway will be from a point on the Bay of Fundy, a distance of twenty-five miles to, a point on the Straits of Northumberland. The Dominion Gov-ernment has subsidized the scheme to the extent of

#150,000 a year for fifteen years.

The deadlock between the Board of Public Charities and the Halifax doctors still continues. A week ago the Medical Board of this city and the Provincial Hospital went out on a strike and the managers of the public charities are unable to obtain the services of any city doctors to fill the vacancies. There are nearly one hun-dred patients in the hospitals, many of the cases being serious, if not fatal, and demanding the consulfation and services of skilful physicians. The patients are now in the charge of an inexperienced young house surgeon. The Board of Public Charitles threaten to break the deadlock by importing a half dozen doctors from Boston or New-York.

The Governors of Dalhousie University have retired

MONTREAL, May 17.—The steamer Lake Huron still has on board the five-year-old boy of Mrs. Spooner, who, to gether with her child of two, was lost overboard. The bey, who is a bright little fellow, will be sent to some in-

INTERFERING WITH THE GERMANS. Berlin, May 17.-Three hundred Zanzibar command of General Matthews, troops, under command of General Matthews, have occupied Mkondwa, the headquarters of the German possessions in Eastern Africa. The German East African Company have entered a protest against this as a foreible violation of its privileges, alleging that it obtained the territory by valid treaties with the native chiefs, who are independent of the Sultan of Zanzibar. The German Government has or-dered Consul Bohlfs to report on the subject.

PRAISING MR. PETTITTS PLAYING. LONDON, May 18 .- The Daily Telegraph deotes a leader to the international tennis played at the Hampton Court last week, and highly praises the playing of Thomas Pettitt, the American champion and winner of the match. It says that Mr. Pettitt's performance was the finest exhibition of tennis playing ever witnessed.

THE MEMOIRS OF GENERAL GARIBALDI. London, May 17. - Garbaldi's memoirs, a mass of autograph manuscripts have been arranged and edited. At a family council it was decided to accode to the request of the Italian Government to delay the pub-lication of the memoirs until ten years after the date of Garibaldi's death.

THE NEW MINISTERS IN EUROPE.

LONDON, May 18 .- Mr. Lowell has introduced Mr. Phelps, the new American Minister, to Earl Grativille. Mr. Lowell will present his letters of recall to the Queen to-norrow.

Mr. Pendleton, the American Minister to Germany, has arrived at Berlin.

ENGLAND AND THE SUEZ CANAL. LONDON, May 18 .- The Daily News denies

that England has given way to the other Powers on the question of the supervision of the Suez Canal. It says that the provision of Earl Granville's circular stipulating that the regulation of beliggerent traffic is time of war shall be intrusted to Egypt is still maintained. NEW LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND. LONDON, May 17 .- The Right Hon. John Naish has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He will be succeeded as Attorney-General by the Right Hon. Samuel Walker, the present Solicitor-General, and the latter will be succeeded by Mr. Maedermott, Q. C.

SPANISH INTERESTS IN THE GULF OF GUINEA MADRID, May 17.-The Imparcial announces the hoisting of the French flag at several villages in Spanish territory on the Muni River. The journal is indigmant at this violation of Spanish rights, and urges the necessity of the Government's taking steps to pro-tect Spanish interests in the Gulf of Guinea.

THE WORK OF THE BALTIMORE COUNCIL. ROME, May 17,-The Conciliary Council will begin on June 1 an examination of the acts of the Plenary Council of American bishops recently held in Baltimore.

NEW CASES OF SMALL-POX IN MONTREAL MONTREAL, May 17 (Special) .- Two new cases of small-pox were reported in the city to-day. In view of the threatening aspect of affairs an Advisory Board of medical men is being formed to assist the Board of Health.

FIFTY PERSONS INJURED BY A TORDADO. Kansas City, Mo. May 17 .- The Journal's Knwin, Kan., dispatch says: A tornado passed through Rooks County on May 15. Nearly fifty persons were injured. Among the fatally injured are the Rev. Mr. Grimes, wife and child. George Campbell is missing and is supposed to have been killed. S. J. Johnson, banker of this city, was badly injured by falling tlubers in a stable where he had taken refuge. Some hullstones measured four inches in diameter. The damage in Rooks County will reach \$50,000.

SHOOTING HIS SONS AND HIMSELF. SAVANNAH, May 17 .- J. A. Russell, of Cuth-

FLAMES HARD TO SUBDUE.

MILLIONS OF FEET OF LUMBER BURNED. PIERS DESTROYED IN THE SABLE RIVER, MICHI-GAN-FLAMES IN THE LAKE.

DETROIT, May 17 .- A Free Press dispatch from Oscoda, Mich., says: At 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a fire was discovered in Messrs. T. F. Thom son & Co.'s mill. The fire was on the plers in close proximity to the steam barge "Oscoda" and tow, which were loading at the time. The flames spread rapidly, but at 5 o'clock the fire had been checked, but not until 5,000,000 feet of lumber had been destroyed. The loss on these docks will be between \$50,000 and \$60,000, and falls on eight different owners.

By the time the fire on the Thompson dock had been got

the Ausable Lumber Company, one-quarter of a mile distant. On these docks were about 5,000,000 feet of lumber. The mill is of the value of \$100,000. The lighthouse was burned. Only a short distance across the bayou were the docks of the J. E. Potts salt and lumber company, containing about 12,000,000 more feet of ber company, containing about 12,000,000 more feet of lumber. The river is lined with lumber from its mouth to the main portion of Sable. To add to the trouble a fire broke out in a tenement-house in the centre of the village at the time when the fire was discovered at the docks, and that kept the fire company employed an hour.

Two mill'on feet of lumber were thrown into the river from the Ausable Company's docks, and as it passed the burning piles it caught fire and was carried out into the lake, which was covered for miles with scattered spots of flame. This floating, burning mass as it was carried north by the wind for a time greatly endangered the docks in Oscoda, but the change in the wind stopped all danger in this direction. About 7,000,000 feet of lumber was burned before the fire was controlled. So far as known there was no insurance on the lumber destroyed and none reported on the Ausable Company's docks.

DESTRUCTION BY FOREST FIRES

DETROIT, May 17 .- A Post dispatch from Fast Saginaw says: Forest fires to the west and north are still racing with unabated fury, and much destruction of preperty is feared. Dispatches from several points along the line of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad to-day say that the fire in many places along the line has reached proximity of the depots and warehouses. At North Bradly, this afternoon, Morrison's shingle mill and the owner's house were destroyed. The North Bradly railroad bridge caught twice, but the flames were extinguished. On the Barnard Branch of the railroad a large tract of timber has been destroyed and the fire is still sweeping onward. Similar reports are received from other points.

A COTTON MILL AT EGERTON BURNED. London, May 17.-Edmund Aspworth & 's cotton mill at Egerton, near Boiton, has been burned, involving a loss of £54,000,

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES.

DETROIT, May 17 .- A dispatch to The Post rom Muskegou says: "At 10 o'clock on Saturday fore-oon a fire broke out in George E. Wood's lumber yard at Lakeside. A high west wind prevailed and the fire burned savagely, but the sawmill was saved. About 5,000,000 feet of lumber were burned, involving a loss of about \$70,000, fully insured in Chicago agencies. At 5 p. m. the fire w subdued. Some of the lumber was thrown into the lake and saved." The fire was caused by sparks from a brush pile.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., May 17 .- A fire in the barg room of the Eau Claire Tannery yesterday destroyed the main building, the greater portion of the stock and all of the nchinery. The loss will be about \$20,000, on which ere was insurance of about \$7,000. The origin of the e is unknown.

Cortland and Northern Bailroad Company at Cortland was burned this morning. Four locomotives were also destroyed. The loss is nearly \$100,000.

Ancaster, Ont., May 17.—The Ancaster Carriage Company's works and large stock were burned to night. The loss is \$12,000. Twenty hands are thrown out of employment.

THROUGH NEW-YORK STATE.

MINISTERS AND THE COLOR LINE. KINGSTON, May 17 .- There is in this city a ministers' association composed of the various pastors of the city churches and other resident clergy. They onthly, and discuss matters pertaining to reli these meetings at the City Hall. Of late, however, they entertaining the members and providing some plain reseting a sensation was caused by a vigorous attempt ment ever since, and drew forth earnest denunciation

ROBERT COLLYER AT CORNELL.

ITHACA, May 17 (Special) .- The Rev. Robert Collyer, of New-York, filled Sage Chapel pulpit to-day Big congregations greeted him at both services, and the was unusually large. The sermon was on "Wise Builders." The speaker paid a touching tribute to Peter Cooper, who, he said, did more than any other man to advance the interests of the imperial city, New-York Many men make a good beginning, but they gradually lose their way, forget the apostle's admonition and lose their way, forget the apostle's admonttion and finally come to grief, and, worst of all, they blame every-body else but themselves. After clucidating the subject matter with sparkling and suggestive thoughts, the preacher concluded by exhorting his hearrs not of lead the life of a humaning-bird, but to have a steadfast purpose and to work like a wasp at a pienie, which pots everybody on the alert and starts the hope that when he stings, he will sting somebody else. Take heed to this moble admonition about building wheely, given by the grand old ploneers of Christian faith.

PAPERS FILED AGAINST GENERAL CARK.

Troy, May 17.-Lieutenant Jewett, of the questing a military court-martial to try General Carr are not made public, but it is presumed that they are based upon the outcome of the recent proceedings against Captain Beleber, of the Fourth Battery, Military men here say that the Governor will pay no heed to Jewett's request.

HURT BY EXPLODING CARTRIDGES. Kingston, May 17 .- Annie and Margaret Messett, grandchildren of Robert Messett, in their play got hold of a box of large cartridges, not knowing what they were. The box was thrown on a flagging stone and some of the cartridges were exploded, and one of the girls was badly wounded, but it is hoped not mortally.

SUICIDE DUE TO PARENTAL ABUSE.

Shenandoah, Penn., May 17 (Special).-Jennie Yarnell, age twenty, committed suicide by shooting herself through the heart to-day. She had just returned from a walk on the Ringtown Mountain with a lady friend, and sat down to dinner with the other members of the family. Her father, who is addicted to drink, was present in a state of intoxication. He reprimanded Jennie for being away, and attempted to tear from her a gold watch and chain which she wore, saying: "You aretoo poor a girl to wear jewelry of that kind." He otherwise abused the young woman, who went imme-diately to her room in the third story of the house. diately to her room in the third story of the house.

Taking from her sewing-machine drawer a Smith & Wesson 32 calibre six-shooter, she sat on the bedside, placed the weapon close to her breast and deliberately fired. The ball pierced her heart, killing her instantly. When her parents rushed upstairs she lay across the bed, the blood flowing profusely from the wound. She was head clerk in R. H. Morkan's dry-goods store. She was a most estimable young woman. Her father, it is alleged, abused her whenever he was drunk, and she became despondent and was ashamed of her parent, who, she believed, was aware of this fact. It preyed on her mind, and this is the only reason assigned for the rash act.

SHOT BY A REJECTED SUITOR.

Locust Gap, Penn., May 17.-Miss Julia Kramer, age eighteen, was shot and fatally hert this morning by Peter Knalbauch, a rejected lover. Miss Kramer was conversing with William Neuman, an accepted suitor, when Knalbauch approached and joined in the conversation. A moment later he drew a revolver and sent a ball through Miss Kramer's head, remarking that he would either marry her or kill her. A second shot passed through the young woman's hand. A third shot, sirred at Neuman, did not take effect. Knalbauch was arrested, and an attempt was made to lynch him, but the timely arrival of officers prevented it and he was taken to jail. Kramer, age eighteen, was shot and fatally hurt this

MR. BLACKBURN'S VISIT.

SPEAKING PLAINLY TO THE PRESIDENT. DISAPPOINTED BECAUSE HIS BROTHER WAS NOT

APPOINTED COLLECTOR. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 17 .- It seems that after brooding for several days over his disappointment on account of the refusal of the President to commission James Blackburn, his brother, Collector of Internal Revenue. Senator Blackburn, whose frankness of disposition nobody will question, wrote the President a note asking when it would be convenient to receive him. The Post of to-day says:

receive him. The Post of to-day says:

The President prouptly responded and the meeting took place Friday morning. Senator Blackburn stated to the President that it seemed to him that the Administration was not disposed to regard his suggestions in Kentucky matters, and that henceforth ne had no favors to ask and that he would wait and let matters devolop without his interference. He said turthermore that it was not his intention to make a factious light upon the Administration, but in the future he would stand in a position to indorse such appointments as he saw fit and proper and to oppose those that did not meet with his approval.

The President it is understood replied to the Senator in a degnified and deliberate way, saying that there was no disposition upon the part of the Administration to antagonize or part company with him, but upon the centrary, his advice would receive respectful consideration, and Kentucky appointments in the future as in the past would be made without feeling or prejudice, and for the good of the State and party. After a full review of the field it is stated that the Senator and the President came to an agreeable understanding, and separated friendly enough for all pointical purposes.

From all that has leaked out in regard to the interview

From all that has leaked out in regard to the interview the foregoing Democratic version of it is extremely mild, Everybody in Washington knows that the Kentucky cabulary and it is stated that the President received the full benefit of it. It is said also that the "agreeable understanding" was not reached through any yielding of his position on the part of Mr. Blackburn, who feit assured of the united support and cordial sympathy of the Democrats of Keutucky, including his pathy of the Democrats of Keutucky, including his aggressive and pincky colleague, Senator Beck. Moreover, it is reported, on what seems to be good authority, that Mr. Carlisle has voluntarily undertaken the office of peacemaker, but is disposed at at the same time to demand, in benaif of the Kentucky Democrats, "peace with honor." The attempt to make it appear that his visit to Washington at this juncture has no relation to the distribution of political spoils and that his mind dwells solely upon great subjects of Statecraft, provokes only ridicule among men who know that the Kentucky politician does not live who is not controlled by greed for political "spoils." Ex-speaker Carlisle is no exception.

HAS MR. HENLEY ANY COUNTRY! DOUBT ABOUT HIS ELIGIBILITY-PREPARING FOR HIS DEFENCE.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, May 17.—Mr. Henley, of California, has begun already to make prepara-tions for his defence before the House of Representatives next December against the charge that he is not a citizen of the United States, and therefore is not entitled to hold a seat in Congress. It seems that the chief reliance of Mr. Henley at this time is the treaty of 1868 between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, the fourth article of which pro-

If a citizen of the United States naturalized in Mexico cenews his residence in the United States without the nitent to return to Mexico, he shall be held to have re-connect his naturalization in Mexico.

The article also provides that the intent not to return may be held to exist when the person naturalized lives in the United States more than two years. The identical provision quoted is found in treaties between the United States and several European coun tries. To the treaty of 1868 between the United States and Bayaria, which contains the same provision, is appended a protocol explanatory of its meaning, in which is found the following:

which is found the following:

The article fourth shall have only this meaning: that
the adopted country of an emigrant cannot
prevent him from acquiring once more
his former citizenship; but not that the
state to which the emigrant originally belonged is bound
in reserve him at once to his original relation. On the
contrary the citizen naturalized abroad must first apply
to be received back into his original country in the manner prescribed by its laws and regulations, and must
acquire citizenship anew, exactly like any other airc.
This language convex in substance the same meaning

This language conveys in substance the same mea as dees a paragraph in the decision of the Trinidad case by the Supreme Court of the United States in May, 1821, in which Chief-Justice Marshall expressed the udgment of the court as follows:

"The individual who divests himself of the obliga-tion of a chizen, if this be within the power of an indi-vidual, loses the rights which are connected with these obligations. He becomes an alicu. His lands, if he has any, are escheatable. He cannot recover these rights by residence, but must go through that process which the laws prescribe for the naturalization of an alien born."

From the explanatory provisions and the judgment of the Supreme Court just quoted it would appear that unless Mr. Henley can present some better evidence of his title to American citizenship than the fourth article of the treaty with Mexico, he stands in the position of a man who, after having become a naturalized citizen or subject of a foreign Government, has lost his adopted citizenship and has not ment, hav lost his adopted citizenship and has not taken any of the steps necessary to recover his original citizenship. In other words, Congressman Henley seems not to be a citizen of any country whatever, but through neglect or inadvertence to have become "a man without a country." It is understood that a prominent we term Congressman, who is a Democrat and a good lawyer, will oppose the admission of Mr. Henley to a seat in the House until the question of his eligibility shall have been tried and determined in his favor.

READING PAMPHLETS BY MR. MONTGOMERY. Washington, May 17 (Special) .- A Tribune correspondent to-day applied at the Library of Congress for two pamphlets and was met by the response, from one of the assistant librarians: "I am very sorry, but oth of them were taken out yesterday to be sent to the White House," One of the pamphlets is entitled "A Speech on the School Question, delivered by Zach Mont-gomery before the Convention Committee on Education, the Assembly Chamber, at Sacramento City, or November 30, 1878." The other is entitled "Drops from the Poison Fountain: Facts that are Stranger than Fie tion. The question answered as to who owns the child, its own father and mother or the neighbors; Tom, Dick and Harry. A blow for the inalienable rights of the family, as against the monstrous usurpations of the By Zach Montgomery." Both of the pamphlets are aimed against the free

achools and the author of them is the man selected by Attorney-General Garland for the office of Assistant-Attorney-General Garland for the office of AssistantAttorney-General Garland for the office of AssistantAttorney-General of the United States for the Interior
Department, under which department is the Bureau of
Education. It is reported that an account of Mr. Montgomery's literary exploits and a statement of his bitter
hostility to public schools were given to the President
while he was at luncheon yesterday and that he directed
that the pamphlets be sent for, adding that if the statements were correct it would not do to give Mr
Montgomery the office for which he has been named
by the Attorney-General.

It is said that the "siate" arranged by the HenleyBuckley faction for the California offices bears the name
of General Rosserans for Collector of Customs at San
Frameisco, Mesweeney, the brevet American citizen, as
Surveyor of the Port, and Montgomery, as Assistant Attorney-General. It is understood that Chairman Barnum and Senators Gorman and Voorhees all insist that
McSweeney, "the silver tongued," shall receive his reward, and it is certain that McSweeny is neither modest
nor backward in his demands. By adopting him the
Henley-Buckley faction hope to succeed with the remainder of their "slate."

MR. WILLIAMS NOT TO BE MARSHAL IN IOWA. Washington, May 17 (Special).-Congressnen Weaver and Fredericks, of Iowa, to-night said tha their protest against the appointment of Williams as United States Marshal for the Southern District of that State, had been successful to the extent of having his commission withheld and furthermore that they had as-surances from the highest authority that Mr. Campbell would receive the appointment.

THE PRESIDENT AND GOOD TEMPLARS.

Washington, May 17 .- Several days ago a delegation from the Order of Good Templars of the Dis-trict of Columbia called on the President and left with him a written address, urging him to more diligent inquiry into the personal habits and associations of the persons he should appoint to offices in the District, and to see that the statutes enacted for the govern ment of the District, especially those relating to the regulation of the liquor-traffic and the suppression of intemperance, are properly enforced.

The President has communicated his reply to Dr.

come with clear statements of which I will take further | GENERAL GRANT'S DISEASE.

THE EPIDEMIC AT PLYMOUTH.

RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATIONS OF DRS. EDSON AND

TAYLOR The result of the investigation of the causes of the epidemic at Plymouth, Penn., made by Dr. Cyrus Edson and Dr. James B. Taylor, of the Board of Health, assisted by the chemist of the Board, Dr. Edward W. Martin, will be reported to the Board as soon as the analysis of water taken from the Susquehanna River where it flows past the town from a mountain stream, from weils, and from the mines in the vicinity, are completed. The investigating physicians went to Plyn last Wednesday and returned on Saturday. Dr. Edson yesterday told a TRIBUNE reporter what they saw and what conclusions they had arrived at. He said:

"The fever prevailing at Plymouth is one of the most interesting epidemics that we have ever had in this

country. The great majority of the cases have been caused by one case of typhoid fever. That case has in-

mlated between 700 and 1,000 cases almost simultaneously-all within the period between March 26 and April 1. No doubt the infection was spread by the water, though other causes assisted. The town was just ripe for it The streets were flithy, and the place altogether in bad condition. The systems of the people were in a condition that made them easy victims to the disease. They had been drinking water polluted with sewage. On March 26 a new supply of water was received from a mountain stream which had been polluted by the dejections of a typhoid fever patient, who was sick in a house near the stream. They were thrown on the snow within a few feet of this water course. The snow melted and flowed into the stream, the water of which, being released by the melting of the ice that had confined it, soon filled up the reservoirs, which until then were almost empty. The water passing through

confined it, soon filled up the reservoirs, which until then were almost empty. The water passing through the ice and hardly exposed to the air reached the reservoirs a little over one-eighth of a mile distant. The great outburst of the typhoid fever occurred between April 12 and April 18. The time of incubation of typhoid fever is generally from ice to twenty days. We looked into the milk supply carefully. A few cases were due to that, but many who had their own cows had the fever. The epidemic is now dying out. The water is all right now and was before, but it was infected by accident. The river water, although that was hardly contaminated, was bumped into the mines for several weeks prior to March 26.

"The result of the investigation only shows the necessity of keeping a water supply pure and free from contamination. He wells in this city are all worse than any in that town, where they are frequently pollured by adjacent flith. I have found people using water from wells dug in this city. I had to arrest John Geiston, a large mineral-water manufacturer, a few weeks ago for using well water in making his beverages. He was convicted in the Special Sessions and fined \$25. I discovered that he was using well water by having his minsral waters analyzed. A manufacturer like him can save from \$2.500 to \$5,000 in Croton water taxes by using well water. Our recent investigation at the Croton water-shed shows that there is no reason for apprehension on account of the pollution of the water at present, but the population near the river bank is increasing, and after a while there will be danger unless the city purchases the land on both banks for half a mile back or takes some other measures to prevent contamination. It would be cheaper to buy the land now than to wait until the danger is imminent and the land dearer.

"With regard to the choicra, id on not think we shall have it here this summer, though there may be a few isolated cases. As a rule cpidemics do not come when they are expected. There may be something in

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 17 .- There were

three deaths at Plymouth to-day. The relief committee reported last night that they have thus far received \$5,636.34. DECISION AFFECTING COLLEGE BEQUESTS.

CLEVELAND, May 17 (Special).-A decision has been rendered in the Common Pleas Court which affects Oberlin College and Hartwick Seminary, at Cooperstown, N. Y., to the extent of about \$600,000. James F. Clark died about a year ago, leaving property worth over \$1,000,000. His wife was made executor of the will. A large number of relatives were given from \$30,000 to \$50,000 each, and several charitable institutions from \$5,000 to \$25,000. Oberlin College received a bequest of \$24,000. A difference of opinion existed as a bequest of \$24,000. A difference of opinion existed as to the meaning of the will in relation to the residue of the property. The trustees of Oberlin College and Hartwick Semmary claimed that Mrs. Clark was given the use of \$55,000 worth of property, besides the homestead, to be used for her support during her lifetime, and that it was then to be divided between those institutions. Mrs. Clark claimed the property, which includes \$250,000 in Government bonds, as here absolutely, her husband merely expressing a wish that she would remember those institutions in herewill, if she desired to do so. The matter was taken into court and a decision rendered in favor of Mrs. Clark.

REVENGED WITH VITRIOL.

wife, Mrs. Mamie Bruce, followed her husband to the onse at No. 115 North Front-st., kept by Mrs. Mamie Meger. She had purchased nearly a pint of oil of vitriol, to Mrs. Meger's house. Dashing up stairs, she burst into the room and discovered her husband asleep in the arms of Mrs. Meger. She threw the contents of the glass into victim awoke and rolled out upon the floor, when Mrs. Bruce pounded her on the head with the glass, knocking her victim senseless. In throwing the oil some of it splashed on Bruce's face and he sprang from the bed with a howl of pain. On seeing him ir. pain, Mrs. Bruce burst into tears, imploring his forgiveness, saying that burst into tears, imploring his forgiveness, saying that she had not intended to injure him. She then hurried out to get some sweet-oil to relieve his sufferings. Mrs. Meger had recained consciousness and her screams at tracted the police, who took possession of the premises and arrested Mrs. Bruce upon her return with the sweet-oil. Mrs. Bruce is a pretty young woman, respeciably connected. She is held at Central Police Station, and is terribly exercised over her husband's injuries, but is thrown into a rage when Mrs. Meger's name is mentioned. The physicians who attended the latter pronounce her injuries fatal.

THE INDIANA TRAIN ROBBER.

INDIANAPOL IS, Ind., May 17 .- A dishatch to The Journal from Bloomington reports that Chesley Chambers, who is charged with the robbery of an express safe on the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway on the night of April 29 and the dangerous wounding of Davis and Webber, was again placed in Jali this after-noon. A search warrant revealed the presence of \$140 in Chambers's trunk and the bills bore the mark made by the passage of the express needle. These facts becoming known to his bondsmen they surrendered Chambers to the authorities.

DIVORCES ILLEGALLY OBTAINED.

Huntington, Penn., May 17 (Special) .- The Prothonotary of this county has received two letters from other States making inquiries about divorces purporting to have been obtained here, but of which there is no record in his office. It is asked if under the laws of this State divorces can be granted to non-residents. It can be done only by a bogus divorce court, such as is evidently in operation somewhere and in which the name of this county is used. It is believed that the fraud is perpetrated in some other part of the country.

PLEADING HER FATHER'S CASE.

CHICAGO, May 17 .- Annie Maroney, age eight, pleaded her father's case in a police court here so earn, pleaded her lather scase in a poince could be setly that the judge revoked a sentence imposed for breach of peace. "Please, Judge," said she, "my papa was struck by this man, and he got some boys to help beat him. An', Judge, this policeman was in a candy store at the time. He's in that store all the time, judge." The prisoner was released.

THE YALE UNIVERSITY CREW. NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 17 (Special) .- At he advisory meeting of the Yale Boating Association, last night, the trouble in the 'Varsity crew was arranged.

Dodge will row bow oar, and ex-Captain Hull will coach the crew. Captain "Bob" Cook says there is a fighting chance for the crew now, if they work hard. He will go with the crew to New-London. COMMISSIONERS OF LONG BRANCH. Long Branch, N. J., May 17.-Judge Send-

der has selected State Senator Thomas G. Chattle, Wil-bur A. Heisley and George W. Brown as members of the Board of Commissioners of Long Branch. The elective members are Asa Francis, Edward H. Emmons, Richard H. Moore and Samuel L. Dunham. FATALLY WOUNDED WITH A STILETTO. NEW CASTLE, May 17 (Special).-Frank Petro was stabbed in the abdomen three times this morning

THE WOUNDED MEXICAN MUSICIAN. NEW ORLEANS, May 17.-Rodolpho Rodriguez, the member of the Mexican Band who was shot last evening, is now expected to recover. John C. Gold-ng, who did the shooting, was released this morning on \$5,000 bond.

PRICE THREE CENTS

STEADY PROGRESS BEING MADE.

WHAT YESTERDAY'S CONSULTATION SHOWED-A

General Grant rested quietly all day yester-day. The pain in his throat was controlled by a free use of cocaine, so that it gave him little discomfort. He did not get into a sound sleep until about 1 a. m. He was not kept awake by pain, but seemed nervous and unable to quiet his mind. The dose of morphia was reduced slightly from that given to him since the relapse en Wednesday, and this also aided to protong the insomnia. He got his best sleep between 6 and 8 a. m. After this he dozed two hours and then got up and was dressed. He ate little for breakfast, was somewhat depressed and did not speak except when spoken

A consultation was held at 2 p. m. by Drs. Douglas,

Sands and Shrady. The condition of the General's throat did not admit of an extended examination. When

the instrument used to light up his mouth touched the ulcerated surfaces it would cause a spasmodic contraction of the threat, which would induce coughing, and the sensation of choking. The disease was found to have made progress since the last examination. The infiltration had extended over a larger portion of the palatal curtain, though there was a decrease in the inflammatory noticed at the last consultation on the right side of the roof of the mouth had increased in size and virulence and indicated a tendency to still further rapid advancement. These growths are looked upon as an ominous sign, and others of a similar character are expected. The area of worm-caten surface had extended, which is taken as an indication that the disease is advancing inwardly and has reached the subjacent tissue. The

only change recommended in the treatment was in regard to the kind of tonics to be used. As soon as the consultation was over the invalid fell asleep in his chair. When he awoke he felt depressed and complained that the air in the room was close. He passed the afternoon and evening dozing in his chair, the only time that he brightened up being when S. B. Elkins called to see him, about dusk. Dr. Douglas called at 11 p. m. and said that the condition of the

than might be expected from the local condition. The

THE JESUP COLLECTION.

was not suffering from pain.

ALL THE WOODS OF THE UNITED STATES. FORMAL OPENING TO-DAY AT THE MUSEUM OF NAT-

URAL HISTORY-WHAT MAY BE SEEN. The visitors at the formal opening of the Morris K. Jesup Collection to-day, at the American Museum of Natural History, will be impressed first of all by the richness of American forests in arborese growth. It is well known that 412 well-marked tree species have been detected and described in The Census Forestry Report, of which only eighty-five species occur on the whole Continent of Europe; but after all, the number and variety of these forms are first fully appre-ciated when they are seen together, arranged according to their botanical affinities, so that the whole list can be examined in order, from

the magnolias to the palms and yuccas. Observing the size of these specimens, which are meant to be trunk sections representing fair average dimensions of the species, and remembering the distances from which many of them have been brought and the almost inaccessible location in which others are found, and noting the labor of seasoning and dressing them so as to give a fair view of polished longitudinal, cross and bevelled sections, one can readily understand why, after four years of labor by many busy hands, the collection is not new spruce has been discovered since the Census list was made), 350 are now on exhibition. Some of the missing ones, like the new Picea Breweriana, just men-

tioned, which flourishes close up to the timber line of the Siskiyou Mountains, are rare and local. Another of this class is Lyall's larch, which was rediscovered two years ago on Mt. Stewart, in Washington Territory. Mr. Brandegee, who detached it after a long search, has now gone after it, and no doubt the patience of several pack ules will be exhausted before a log of heavy timber, five feet long and two feet in diameter, is brought down and out to roads and civilized conveyances. - The Cypress Macnabians, in Lake County, Cal., Abies braeteats, high up on the western flanks of the Santa Lucia range, and prunus sphaerocarpa, on the shores of Bay Biscayne, may also be named among the species hard to find and collect. Some of the most common timber trees, too, are not yet in their places. White pi BALTIMORE, May 17 (Special) .- An injured and hemlock, slippery elm and sugar maple, western catalpa and box-elder, are yet missing because of some imperfection in the original specimen. One tree not represented here—Gordonia pubescens-will probably never be found in its native forest. William Bartram introduced it into cultivation in the last century from the woods of Georgia, and it is still to be obtained in nurseries and seen in private plantations : but lynx-eyed botanists have now been scouring the forests for years and have never yet caught sight of a wild specimen. It is probably extinct, as other species soon will be. The chittam-wood of Alabama, for exam-

ple, is now nearly exterminated.
It is hardly worth while to call attention to individual specimens, for, either in bark or texture or tint, there is something of interest in every one. No one will fall to note the rich colors of the Western yew, and the red stopper of semi-tropical Florida, or the beautiful grain of Lawson's eypress and Englemann's spruce, which rivals many of the hard woods in texture, or the bark of the Western larch and yellow pine (ponderosa). The al-coves, where the hickorys and oaks are placed, are attractive. Many of the oaks, like Durande, reticulata, grisca, oblongifalia and Emory have never before been collected, and it may be said that there is nothing in the world to compare with the whole display in complete-ness and in the representative character of the spect-

Besides these representative specimens there are oc

mens.

Besides these representative specimens there are occasional pieces to show some unusual growth, like the plank of Oregon maple and one of the tulip-tree, both of which are singularly "enried." The complete collection will contain planks or "burls" of all the larger species, and those already mounted form an instructive feature of the exhibit. Professor Sargent's census studies have enabled him to prepare labels which add materially to the value of the collection. A colored section on a neat map shows at a glance the geographical range of the species, while its might, elasticity, strength and ability to resist compressure in two directions are also given.

The dried foliage and flowers, of which there is a complete collection, made by C. E. Faxon, of the Arnold Arboretum, are too fragile for public exposure, but the herbarium is accessible to stadents who are making a critical investigation of native trees. Visitors in general, however, will prefer the remarkable series of water colors, of which eighty are now effectively piaced on large easels between the cases. Each one of these represents a branch of a given species bearing leaves and flowers of natural size and another with the matured fruit of the tree. They are the work of Mrs. Sargent, and while they are botanically accurate, effective grouping, strong drawing and delicate coloring give them a high artistic value. The difficulty of obtaining spray of all these wildly separated species just at blossoming time and in suitable condition is extremely great, but Mrs. Sargent hopes to complete the flustration of the entire sylva of the country with her own hand. When to these are added photographs of representative troes of every species—and this is contempated in Mr. Jesep's comprehensive plan, little will be needed to make the collection absolutely complete.

The woods are now arranged on the lower floor of the Museum in the space between the rows of side cases. The place is too contracted for this use, and the floor has a cluttered appearance which th has come when a new wing for the Museum is demanded so that this collection, unique in its scientific and inclus-trial importance, shall have the sweep of an entire floor

DYING AFTER A BLOW. St. Louis, May 17 .- Joe Coleman, a teamster, while drunk this morning quarrelled with his wife and struck her over the head with a metal bucket, cutting a severe gash. Shortly afterward Larry bucket, cutting a severe gash. Shortly afterward Larry Canningham, another teamster, also drunk took Coleman to task for his conduct. Coleman showed tight, whereupon Cunningham struck Coleman with his hand and knocked him down. Coleman tried to get up but toppled over and died. His head was badly cut, but it is not yet determined whether his death was the result of Canningham's blow or the effect of striking the pavement when he fell. Cunningham was arrested.

PANIC AT A WILD WESTERN SHOW. CHICAGO, May 17 .- Buffalo Bill's show opened CHICAGO, May 177.—Buffalo Bill's show opened here at the driving park this afternoon to an sudience of upward of 36,000 persons. The number of tickets sold was 35,837. The grand stand was densely packed, and at one time a panic seemed luminent. A lot of boys who had climbed on the tin roof of the building raised a cry of fire. Instantly there was a stampede and had not Buffalo Bill with great presence of mind coolly resumed his shooting, many lives would have been in danger.